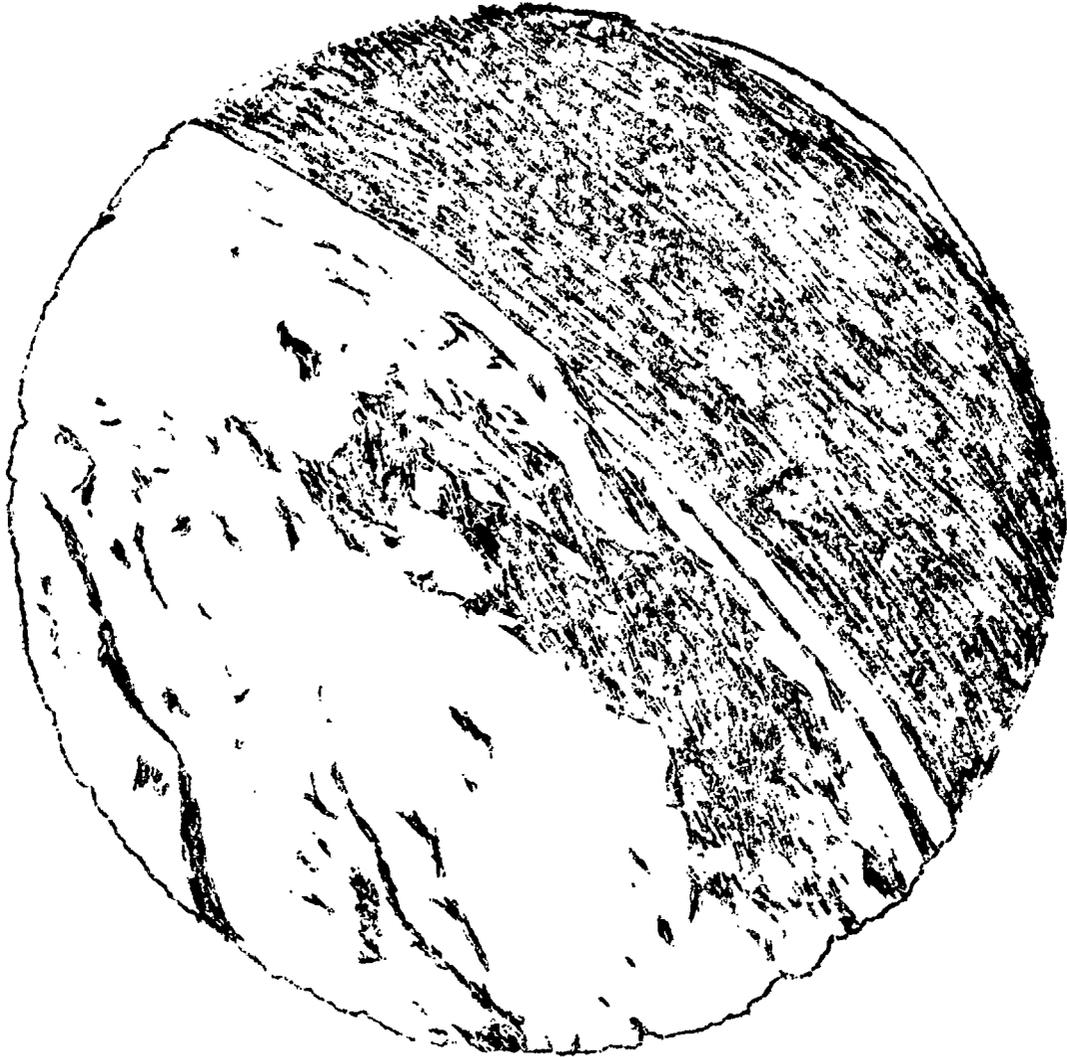


THE ROUNDHOUSE

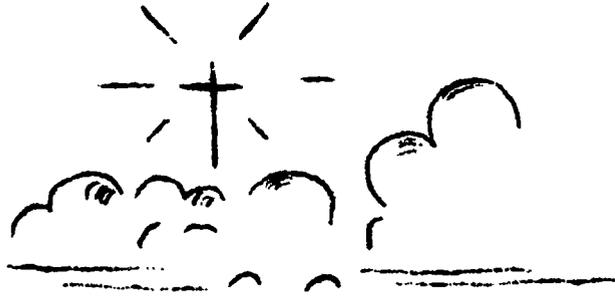
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THE QUEST
By Darold Powers

"And now, with the discovery of the instant reversing of atoms through time, would actual travel be necessary?" asked the editor on page 5, December Roundhouse.

I can think of two ways in which time travel to us might be used to cut down the distance traveled.

Even at the speed of light, it would take many life-times for persons to journey here from the farther galaxies. However, they could first travel backward into time about five billion years. Dr. George Gamov theorizes, "At some time prior to five billion years ago, the universe was in a state of contraction which lasted until all matter and radiation was squeezed together in an inferno of elementary particles of incredible mass and density."*

Later, there was an explosion, and we now see its effects in the expanding universe.

Our inter-galactic travelers would need to travel back into time until the beginnings of our solar system could be recognized. Their galaxy would then be much closer to us. After traveling to earth, they could "turn the clock ahead" to 1955.

They could reverse the procedure when they wished to return -- going back into time until their galaxy was near earth, traveling to it, and then returning to their rightful time.

The flying saucer phenomenon could originate from future residents of earth. If we are about to make some drastic mistakes, they would know about it from a study of history. If the earth will be destroyed in the future, then they may come from another planet, to which we will move.

An intriguing paradox presents itself. If they persuade us to not make their mistakes, will those mistakes remain a part of their past experiences? If so, then when we reach their stage of development, we will be more advanced than they.

(* Life, December 20, page 64)

Scientists explain the effects of gravitation, but not the actual, physical cause. I'd like to present a theory that came to me and ask for your criticisms and comments.

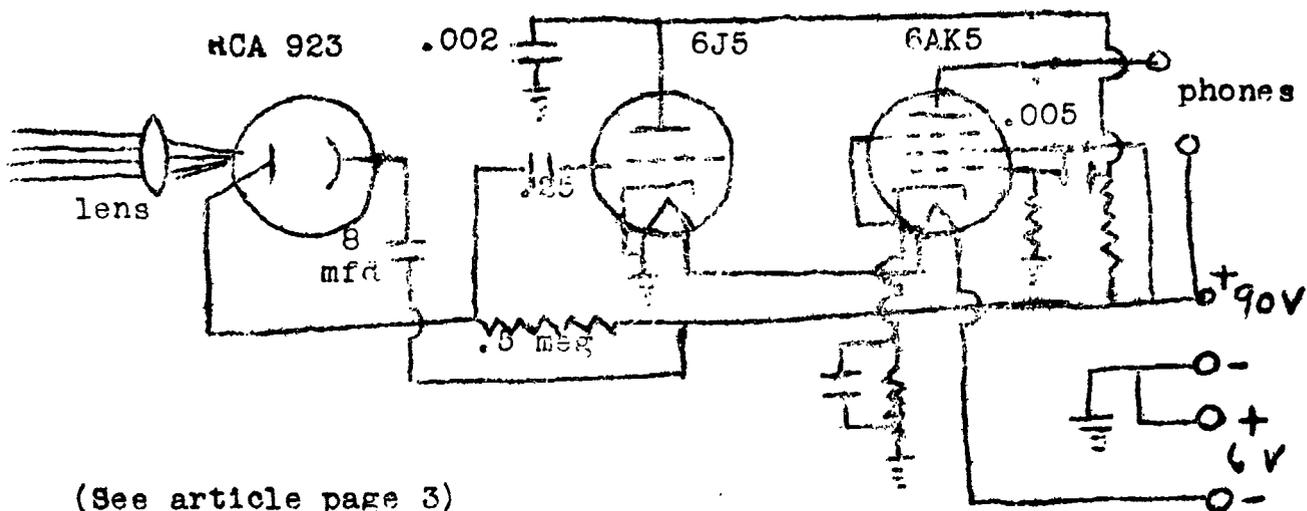
All substances emit an aura, which is an attempt to extend themselves infinitely. The aura is, in accordance with Kulik's theory, momentary enervation of inert electrons near an object. The strength of the aura, or number of auratic impulses per time unit, depends upon the mass of an object.

When the aura continues outward, inert electrons are enervated only momentarily, and only a few are enervated at all. Under this condition, an object cannot extend itself.

When there is a barrier to the aura near the object, the auratic impulses "pile up", become more dense, and all the inert electrons necessary are enervated, and the object moves toward the barrier.

An object of large mass has a stronger aura than does an object of small mass, and the auras will be equalized near the smaller object. This line of equality becomes a barrier to the aura from the smaller object, and a "pile-up" results. The object moves through the "pile-up" (somehow the rear moving as much as the front, if the object is free and inelastic, so that the original shape is maintained) toward the thus-receding barrier and the larger object.

* * * *



(See article page 3)

While this is not the exact schematic that John Otto used, this will give greater amplification.

In the resistance coupling, 2 meg resistor for the grid and 50,000 ohm resistor for the plate is suggested. All condensers or capacitors are given as mfd. Output tube bias is usually 8mfd for capacitance and approx 230 ohms resistance. A telescope may be used in place of the lens.

OUTER SPACE COMMUNICATIONS?

* * *

The radio propagation laboratory of the National Bureau of Standards at Boulder Colorado is studying weird musical noises that seem to come down from outer space.

Also listening in on these "whistles" is a listening station aboard the navy's ice-breaker, Atka, now on the way to the antarctic; the Stanford radio propagation laboratory at Palo Alto, Calif., and the U.S. Air Force Cambridge research laboratory in Massachusetts.

The "whistles", which sound like the swish of a whiplash, start on a high, fast note, then descend more slowly and last for a second or two.

Arthur D. Watt, radio propagation engineer in frequency utilization research at the Boulder laboratories, said that the apparent source of the "whistles" is a lightning discharge on earth. Like the ham radio spark transmitters of a few years ago, the lightning discharges create radio waves that are so low in frequency that they fall within the range of audible sound when tuned in on a suitable receiver.

The skip distances of the "whistles" are tremendous, often reaching as far as 10,000 miles. Some originating in the northern hemisphere and returning to earth in the southern hemisphere, such as lightning in southern New Zealand might cause "whistles" heard in Alaska.

Watt said the waves appear to follow the north-south lines of force of the earth's magnetic field, but travel enormous distances before being bent back to earth again.

Watt stated: "One basic fact about 'whistle' propagation seems to be the necessity for the existence of ionized gases at heights where gas just wasn't supposed to exist. This thing extends far beyond the so-called ionosphere."

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Some time ago John Otto experimented with light-beam communications and rigged up the accompanying spectro-photo communication receiver. He has stated that both "CW" and voice have been heard on this type of receiver. (Cont. Page 4)

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Algae, a green lichen-like plant will probably be the answer to the problem of maintaining sufficient oxygen for man during a space flight.

This ancient, mystical plant through some form of photosynthesis (the utilization of water and carbonic acid gas to build up organic matter) "manufactures" oxygen through the consumption of carbon-dioxide. A "garden" of Algae aboard a space ship would no doubt go a long way toward supplying sufficient oxygen for the first venturesome space crew.

* * * *

Spectro-photo communication is nothing new. Many of our present day instruments used in spectro-chemistry and photometry, also fluorimetry and nephelometry use a varied phase of light-beam communication. In its simplified form it is nothing but a source of light focused by one or two lenses onto a photo-electric cell which in turn transmutes this light into an electric current which when amplified suitably can excite a loud speaker, or if necessary be connected directly to a galvanometer and so be interpreted onto a pre-calculated scale. Needless to say that a flashing light thus focused, and using a blinker system not unlike the navy uses, would emit a sound comparable to international morse code when amplified through a loud speaker.

The writer built a comparable unit as shown and using a 9 power home-made telescope as a light source did indeed receive what appeared to be a form of "CW", however it was nothing that could be interpreted from our International Morse code and its source definitely unknown.

The instructions received advised to point the telescope in a north-easterly direction at an angle of about 45 degrees above the horizon.

If a photo-tube (comparable to RCA 923) is used, caution must be exercised that not more than 90 volts DC maximum is placed on the tube.

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OUR COVER

Our cover this month is an artists reproduction of a photograph of part of the earth's surface taken from 100 miles through a port-hole opening in a Navy Aerobee Sounding rocket. The Department of Defense says the picture was made on a recent flight over the White Sands Proving Ground in New Mexico. The Camera looks almost due south.

Among the recognizable (?) features are the Rio Grande Valley in the lower left hand corner of the photo and also the Gulf of California in the lower right hand corner. The picture, covering about 900 miles from its top to bottom was made by a standard gun turret camera. Black space above the horizon is the sky. Photo covers about 1700 miles in its entirety.

We wonder how many people could actually recognize this photo as being of the earth. To our viewpoint it is much like any other photo of any planet not having actual outstanding characteristics that would definitely convey its originality. We wonder what the spectro-analysis would be of our earth taken at the height of 100 miles. Perhaps it would be much like the analysis of Mars, Jupiter, etc. It is interesting to note the "phase", much like our moon, that it presents even at this "fairly close" distance.